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L2 and pharmaceutic$5	1

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Search History

DATE: Monday, February 21, 2005 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L3	L2 and pharmaceutic$5	1	L3
L2	L1 and(carrier or adjuvant or solubilizer or stabilizer or anti-oxidant)	1	L2
L1	6617122.pn.	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

FILE 'MEDLINE'
FILE 'JAPIO'

FILE 'BIOSIS'

FILE 'SCISEARCH'.

FILE 'WPIDS'

FILE 'CAPLUS'
FILE 'EMBASE'.

=> s atp-binding cassette transporter-like polypeptide or abcl
L1 41 ATP-BINDING CASSETTE TRANSPORTER-LIKE POLYPEPTIDE OR ABCL

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2 40 DUP REM L1 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 1-40

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:389386 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 813QS
TITLE: A tRNA(TRP) gene mediates the suppression of cbs2-223 previously attributed to ABC1/COQ8
AUTHOR: Hsieh E J; Dinoso J B; Clarke C F (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Calif Los Angeles, Dept Chem & Biochem, Los Angeles, CA 90095 USA (Reprint); Univ Calif Los Angeles, Inst Mol Biol, Los Angeles, CA 90095 USA
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS, (30 APR 2004) Vol. 317, No. 2, pp. 648-653.
Publisher: ACADEMIC PRESS INC ELSEVIER SCIENCE, 525 B ST, STE 1900, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101-4495 USA.
ISSN: 0006-291X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 31
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The Saccharomyces cerevisiae gene ABC1 was originally isolated as a multicopy suppressor of a yeast strain harboring a mutation in a cytochrome b translational activator (cbs2-223). Based on this identification, Abc1p was postulated to activate the bc(1) complex and function as a chaperone of cytochrome b. ABC1 was subsequently identified as COQ8 and found to be necessary for yeast coenzyme Q synthesis. In this work we show that a segment of yeast genomic DNA containing ABC1\COQ8 and neighboring genes suppresses the respiratory and Q-deficient phenotypes of the coq6 mutant, coq6-1. COQ6 is essential for yeast coenzyme Q biosynthesis. We show that a tRNA(TRP) gene located downstream of ABC1\COQ8 mediates suppression of the cbs2-223 and coq6-1 mutations, and each is identified here as containing UGA nonsense codons. The inability of ABC1\COQ8 to suppress the cbs2-223 allele in multicopy indicates it may not be a chaperone as previously reported. (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:958597 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 864BE
TITLE: Morphometric relationships of the European spiny lobster Palinurus elephas from northwestern Sardinia
AUTHOR: Tidu C (Reprint); Sarda R; Pinna M; Cannas A; Meloni M F; Lecca E; Savarino R
CORPORATE SOURCE: CSIC, Ctr Estudis Avancats Blanes, Carrer Acces Cala St Francesc 18, Blanes 17300, Girona, Spain (Reprint); CSIC, Ctr Estudis Avancats Blanes, Blanes 17300, Girona, Spain; Cooperat Acquacoltura & Ric, I-09045 Cagliari, Sardinia, Italy; Univ Lecce, Dipartimento Sci & Tecnol Biol & Ambientali, I-73100 Lecce, Italy; Ctr Italiano Ric & Studi Pesca, I-00186 Rome, Italy
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Spain; Italy
SOURCE: FISHERIES RESEARCH, (OCT 2004) Vol. 69, No. 3, pp. 371-379
Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS.
ISSN: 0165-7836.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 30
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Two morphometric relationships, carapace length versus total length (CL versus TL), and carapace length versus weight (CL versus W), were estimated for the spiny lobster Palinurus elephas fished in northwestern Sardinia. The calculations were done for both sexes and for the years 1998 and 1999. The power function y = ax(b) was used in both relationships. The first derivate dY/dCL = ***abCL*** (b-1). where Y is either TL or W was used to study the growth tendency of TL and W in relation to CL. The results showed no interannual differences in the CL versus TL relationship

for both sexes. A negative allometry, b < 1, was found for males which was
also reflected in their decreasing growth rate of TL in relation to CL.
However, this negative allometry would not have been detected if the
function y = a + (bx) had been used since it yields only isometric growth.
Conversely, the CL versus W relationship showed significant interannual
differences for both sexes and a general negative allometry, b < 3. This
negative allometry was more stressed for males in both years which also
was reflected in their lower W growth rate in relation to CL.
Consequently, for a better estimation of the W from the CL versus W
relationship it is recommended to calculate this yearly using local
values, and limiting the application of the calculated regression only to
the range of measures employed. Finally, the use of some condition indices
in relation to the negative allometry and the interannual variability in
the CL versus W relationship is also discussed. (C) 2004 Elsevier B.V. All
rights reserved.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 40 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-725400 [69] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-580078
TITLE: Image quality enhancing circuit in television, has
microprocessor that controls gain control circuit in
vertical outline correction circuit, based on output of
automatic brightness contrast limit circuit.
DERWENT CLASS: T01 W03 W04
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TOKE) TOSHIBA KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 2003198881	A	20030711	(200369)*		7

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2003198881	A	JP 2001-401613	20011228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2001-401613 20011228
AN 2003-725400 [69] WPIDS
AB JP2003198881 A UPAB: 20031027
NOVELTY - An automatic brightness contrast limit (***ABCL***) circuit
(25) limits cathodic current of a cathode ray tube, to a predetermined
value by controlling the gain of a signal processing system. A
microprocessor (26) controls a gain control circuit (23) in a vertical
outline correction circuit (22), based on output of the ***ABCL***
circuit.
USE - For improving image quality of television.
ADVANTAGE - The vertical outline correction is performed easily, by
using simple circuit.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of image
quality enhancement circuit. (Drawing includes non-English language text).
video signal input terminal 21
vertical outline correction circuit 22
gain control circuit 23
RGB processing circuit 24
ABCL circuit 25
microprocessor 26
Dwg.1/6

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 40 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-147394 [14] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-037964
TITLE: Novel ***ATP*** - ***binding*** ***cassette*** ***transporter*** - ***like*** ***polypeptides*** and polynucleotides useful for diagnosing, preventing, treating disorders involving immune, nervous system, thyroid, hypothalamus and impaired transport of lipids.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): SHUTTER, J; ULIAS, L
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHUT-I) SHUTTER J; (ULIA-I) ULIAS L; (AMGE-N) AMGEN INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 98
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2002127647	A1	20020912	(200314)*		149
WO 2002099108	A2	20021212	(200314)	EN	
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
EP 1354039	A2	20031022	(200370)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					

JP 2004520083 W 20040708 (200445)
321
AU 2001297848 A1 20021216 (200452)
MX 2003004676 A1 20031001 (200466)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002127647	A1 Provisional	US 2000-253520P	20001128
		US 2001-995542	20011128
WO 2002099108	A2	WO 2001-US44274	20011128
EP 1354039	A2	EP 2001-274076	20011128
		WO 2001-US44274	20011128
JP 2004520083	W	WO 2001-US44274	20011128
		JP 2003-502217	20011128
AU 2001297848	A1	AU 2001-297848	20011128
MX 2003004676	A1	WO 2001-US44274	20011128
		MX 2003-4676	20030527

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1354039	A2 Based on	WO 2002099108
JP 2004520083	W Based on	WO 2002099108
AU 2001297848	A1 Based on	WO 2002099108
MX 2003004676	A1 Based on	WO 2002099108

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-253520P 20001128; US 2001-995542 20011128

AN 2003-147394 [14] WPIDS

AB US2002127647 A UPAB: 20030227

NOVELTY - An isolated murine and human ATP-binding cassette transporter-like (***ABCL***) polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence (S1) of 2167, 2146 or 1550 amino acids defined in the specification, or the amino acid sequence encoded by the DNA insert in ATCC Deposit Nos PTA-3109, PTA-3110 or PTA-3111, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An isolated murine and human ATP-binding cassette transporter-like (***ABCL***) polypeptide (I) comprises a sequence (S1) of 2167, 2146 or 1550 amino acids defined in the specification, or the amino acid sequence encoded by the DNA insert in ATCC Deposit Nos PTA-3109, PTA-3110 or PTA-3111.

(I) is chosen from:

(a) the amino acid sequence of mature ***ABCL*** polypeptide having 2121 or 2100 amino acids given in the specification, optionally further comprising an amino-terminal methionine;

(b) an amino acid sequence S1 encoded by the DNA insert in ATCC Deposit Nos PTA-3109, PTA-3110 or PTA-3111;

(c) an amino acid sequence for an ortholog of (S1);

(d) a fragment of (S1) comprising at least 25 amino acid residues which has the activity of (I) or is antigenic;

(e) an amino acid sequence that is at least 70% identical to (S1), where the polypeptide has the activity of (I);

(f) an amino acid sequence for an allelic variant or splice variant of (I); and

(g) the amino acid sequence of (I) with a modification including conservative amino acid substitution, insertion, deletion, C- and/or N-terminal truncation and having the activity of (I).

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an isolated nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding (I), comprising a nucleotide sequence (S2) of 6633, 6804 or 4653 bp defined in the specification, the nucleotide sequence of the DNA insert in ATCC Deposit No. PTA-3109, PTA-3110 or PTA-3111, complement of (II), a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under moderately or highly stringent conditions to the complement of (II), or a region of (S2) comprising a fragment of 16 nucleotides;

(2) a vector (III) comprising (II);

(3) a host cell (IV) comprising (III);

(4) producing (I);

(5) a polypeptide produced by the above method;

(6) an isolated polypeptide encoded by (II), which has the activity of (I);

(7) a selective binding agent (V) or its fragment that specifically binds to (I);

(8) a selective binding agent or its fragment comprising at least one complementarity determining region with specificity for (I), or which is produced by immunizing an animal with (I);

(9) a hybridoma that produces (V);

(10) a polypeptide (VI) comprising a derivative of (I);

(11) a pharmaceutical composition (VII) comprising (I), (II) and a

pharmaceutically acceptable formulation agent;

(12) a viral vector comprising (II);

(13) a fusion polypeptide (VIII) comprising (I) fused to heterologous amino acid sequence;

(14) a device comprising a membrane suitable for implantation, permeable to the protein and impermeable to materials detrimental to the cells, and cells encapsulated within the membrane, where the cells secrete (I);

(15) a transgenic non-human mammal (IX) comprising (II);

(16) a nucleic acid molecule which is (II) attached to a solid support;

(17) an array of nucleic acid molecules comprising (II); and

(18) a kit for detecting or quantitating the amount of ***ABCL*** polypeptide in a biological sample, comprising (V).

ACTIVITY - Antiatherosclerotic; Antilipemic; Antiinflammatory; Antianemic; Immunosuppressive; Antithyroid; Anorectic; Antidiabetic; Neuroprotective; Anti-HIV; Cytostatic; Immunostimulant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy; Modulator of (I).

No biological data is given.

USE - (I) or polypeptide encoded by (II) is useful for treating, preventing or ameliorating a medical condition, for diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility to a pathological condition, and for identifying a compound that binds to (I), by determining the extend of binding of ABCL polypeptide to the compound and determining activity of the polypeptide when bound to the compound.

(II) is useful for modulating levels of ABCL polypeptide in an animal. (IV) and (IX) are useful for determining whether a compound inhibits ABCL polypeptide activity or ABCL polypeptide production. (V) is useful for treating, preventing or ameliorating an ABCL polypeptide-related disease, condition or disorder, and for detecting or quantitating the amount of (I) (all claimed).

ABCL polypeptide, nucleic acids and modulators are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases and conditions involving impaired transport of lipids, including cardiovascular disease, hypertriglyceridemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, Tangier disease and other dyslipidemias; conditions involving functional and trophic disturbances of the nervous system such as Stargardt disease, degenerative and inflammatory retinopathy, cystic fibrosis, and conditions involving multidrug resistance; conditions involving lymphoid and myeloid cells, including AIDS, lymphomas, leukemias, neutropenia, anemia and autoimmune diseases; conditions involving the thyroid e.g. hyper and hypothyroidism; conditions involving the hypothalamus including obesity, diabetes, reproductive disorders and energy balance disorders; peripheral neuropathies including myelinopathies and axonopathies; and autoimmune and inflammatory diseases involving the nervous system including multiple sclerosis.

(II) is useful to map the locations of ABCL gene and related genes on chromosomes, as hybridization probes in diagnostic assays, for isolating corresponding chromosomal ABCL polypeptide genes, and to identify heritable tissue-degenerating diseases. The selective binding agents, including antiABCL antibodies are useful for in vivo imaging.

Dwg.0/5

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 40 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002385639 EMBASE
TITLE: Clinical utility of ***ABCL*** (Agalicus Mushroom Extract) treatment for C-type hepatitis.
AUTHOR: Inuzuka H.; Yoshida T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: H. Inuzuka, Chosei Hospital, Department of Internal Medicine II, Gunma University Faculty of Medicine, Gunma, Japan
SOURCE: Japanese Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (2002) 30/2 (103-107).
Refs: 9
ISSN: 0386-3603 CODEN: YACHDS
COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Japanese

AB The aims of present study are to investigate the clinical effects and safety evaluation on human volunteers with elevated .gamma.-GTP activity for Agaricus Blazei Condensed Liquid (Agaricus Mushroom Extract; ***ABCL***). Agaricus extracts have various physiological active substances such as .beta.-glucan protein complex, and various other polysaccharides. Specially, .beta.-glucan activates cellular immunological

system of macrophages and/or lymphocytes and stimulates secretion of various cytokines. A total of 20 patients (50% of men) with chronic C-type hepatites received the ***ABCL*** orally twice a day for 8 weeks. Clinical decreasing effect for serum .gamma.-GTP activity was found in 80% of the patients in both sexes. The toxicological findings and other side effects were not observed at all. From these results, it is considered that the ***ABCL*** is useful for patients with light hepatopathy such as C-type hepatitis.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 40 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-227993 [29] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-069630
TITLE: New nucleic acid sequences from Actinoplanes, useful for synthesis and bioconversion of acarbose and related inhibitors of alpha-glucosidase.
DERWENT CLASS: B03 D16
INVENTOR(S): APELER, H; DIAZ-GUARDAMINO, P; JARLING, M; PIEPERSBERG, W; THOMAS, H; WEHLMANN, H; WEHMEIER, U
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FARB) BAYER AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 10021667	A1	20011108	(200229)*		79

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 10021667	A1	DE 2000-10021667	20000505

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2000-10021667 20000505
AN 2002-227993 [29] WPIDS
AB DE 10021667 A UPAB: 20020508
NOVELTY - 28 nucleic acid sequences (I) from Actinoplanes sp. SE50/110 (CBS 614.71) designated abc A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, U, V, W, X, Y and Z, and asp3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, and their homologs, are new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) gene products (II) encoded by (I);
(2) vectors containing at least one (I); and
(3) microorganisms transformed with at least one (I).
USE - (I), individually or collectively, are used for synthesis or bioconversion of acarbose (or its precursors or related substances with alpha -glucosidase inhibiting activity), especially of alpha -glucosidase inhibitors, also for optimizing/inducing production of such compounds in Actinoplanes or other organisms. Microorganisms transformed with (I) are used for production of such compounds and the protein (aminotransferase) encoded by acbV is used for synthesis of dTDP-D-4,6-dideoxy-4-aminoglucose.
Dwg.0/1

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:661943 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 458UE
TITLE: Regulation of lipid metabolism by the orphan nuclear receptors
AUTHOR: Lobaccaro J M A (Reprint); Repa J J; Lu T T; Caira F; Henry-Berger J; Volle D H; Mangelsdorf D J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Clermont Ferrand, CNRS, UMR 6547, 24 Ave Landais, F-63177 Aubiere, France (Reprint); Univ Clermont Ferrand, CNRS, UMR 6547, F-63177 Aubiere, France; Univ Texas, SW Med Ctr, Howard Hughes Med Inst, Dallas, TX 75235 USA; Univ Texas, SW Med Ctr, Dept Pharmacol, Dallas, TX 75235 USA
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: France; USA
SOURCE: ANNALES D ENDOCRINOLOGIE, (JUN 2001) Vol. 62, No. 4, pp. 239-247. Publisher: MASSON EDITEUR, 120 BLVD SAINT-GERMAIN, 75280 PARIS 06, FRANCE. ISSN: 0003-4266.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
LANGUAGE: French
REFERENCE COUNT: 31
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Lipids (cholesterol and fatty acids) are essential nutriments and have a major impact on gene expression. Hence cholesterol intracellular concentration is precisely controlled by some complex mechanisms involving transcriptional regulations. The excess of cholesterol in cells is converted into oxysterols. These cholesterol metabolites are important signalisation molecules that modulate several transcription factors involved in cholesterol homeostasis. Schematically, regulation of cholesterol homeostasis is achieved by three different but complementary

pathways : 1) endogeneous biosynthesis, which corresponds to the be novo synthesis of cholesterol and is controlled by sterol response element binding proteins (SREBPs); 2) the transport, intracellular absorption and esterification of the cholesterol; 3) the metabolic conversion into bile acids and steroid hormones. These three pathways are closely linked, however we will schematically detail the role of the orphan nuclear receptors on the modulation of these three levels of regulation. Phenotype analyses of knock-out or transgenic mice pointed out the respective role of the " enterohepatic " orphan nuclear receptors LXR alpha, LXR beta, FXR, LRH-1, the nuclear receptor PPAR alpha, and their heterodimeric partner RXR, as well as the peculiar receptor SHP, Complex feed-backs have thus been demonstrated. These transciptional regulations have several targets :,the P450 cytochromes involved in the bile acid synthesis Cyp7a1 and Cyp8b1; the intestinal bile acid binding protein IBABP; the cholesteryl ester transfert protein CETP and phospholipid transfert protein PLTP, both involved in the HDL catabolism; the ABC cholesterol transporters ABCG1/ABC8 and ABCA1/ ***ABCl*** . At last it seems that polyunsaturated fatty acids could activate LXRa transcription through its activation by PPAR alpha. In the near future, the identification and study of new target genes by transcriptomic or proteomic analyses will allow a better understanding of lipid homeostasis in physiological as well as pathophysiological conditions.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:143284 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:224835
TITLE: Apoptosis of human glioblastoma cell line BT325 induced by a recombinant adenovirus expressing antisense bcl-2
AUTHOR(S): Wang, Gang; Wang, Yuzhi; Yang, Angang; Wang, Chengji
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry + Molecular Biology, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an, 710033, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Disi Junyi Daxue Xuebao (2000), 21(12), 1472-1476
CODEN: DJDXEG; ISSN: 1000-2790
PUBLISHER: Disi Junyi Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB A recombinant adenovirus expressing antisense bcl-2 was constructed by homologous recombination in vivo, and its effect on growth and apoptosis of human glioma cell line BT325 was studied. The expression of antisense bcl-2 and Bcl-2 protein were detected by RT-PCR and immunohistochem. MTT and colony formation test was used to assay the change of cell growth and activity. Apoptosis of the cell was detd. by electron microscope, DNA fragmentation, and FCM. The titer of the recombinant adenovirus expressing antisense bcl-2, Ad- ***abcl*** -2, was up to 6.5 x 107 nfu L-1. Antisense bcl-2 was expressed in BT325 cells after being infected with 50 MOI Ad- ***abcl*** -2 and the expression of BCL-2 protein was down-regulated. The growth rate of the cells in[illegible] with Ad- ***abcl*** -2 was inhibited 66% on the 6th day and the colony formation power of these cells decreased obviously. There was apoptosis in BT325 cells infected by Ad- ***abcl*** -2. The results showed that the recombinant adenovirus expressing antisense bcl-2 could infect BT325 cells and express antisense bcl- 2; the expression of antisense bcl-2 reduced the expression of Bcl-2 protein and inhibited the growth rate and colony formation power of BT325 cells; and antisense bcl-2 may play a role in inducing apoptosis of the cells.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:352142 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 191QE
TITLE: A new relativistic scheme in Dirac-Kohn-Sham theory
AUTHOR: Nakajima T; Suzumura T; Hirao K (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV TOKYO, GRAD SCH SCI, DEPT APPL CHEM, TOKYO 1138656, JAPAN (Reprint); UNIV TOKYO, GRAD SCH SCI, DEPT APPL CHEM, TOKYO 1138656, JAPAN
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: CHEMICAL PHYSICS LETTERS, (30 APR 1999) Vol. 304, No. 3-4, pp. 271-277.
Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS.
ISSN: 0009-2614.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: PHYS
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 34
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The relativistic scheme by the elimination of small components (RESC) of the four-component Dirac equation proposed previously has been incorporated into density functional theory (DFT). RESC-DFT results in a

computationally efficient and numerically stable two-component Kohn-Sham formalism, suited for molecular applications. Illustrative calculations for AgH, AuH, ***ABCl*** , and AuCl have been performed employing various exchange-correlation functionals. A good agreement with experiment is obtained. (C) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:969771 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 264VV
TITLE: An inventory of the human ABC proteins
AUTHOR: Klein I; Sarkadi B; Varadi A (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: HUNGARIAN ACAD SCI, BIOL RES CTR, INST ENZYMOL, H-1502 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY (Reprint); HUNGARIAN ACAD SCI, BIOL RES CTR, INST ENZYMOL, H-1502 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY; HUNGARIAN ACAD SCI, MEMBRANE RES GRP, NATL INST HAEMATOL & IMMUNOL, H-1113 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: HUNGARY
SOURCE: BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA ACTA-BIOMEMBRANES, (6 DEC 1999) Vol. 1461, No. 2, pp. 237-262. Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS. ISSN: 0005-2736.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 136
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Currently 30 human ABC proteins are represented by full sequences in various databases, and this paper provides a brief overview of these proteins. ABC proteins are composed of transmembrane domains (TMDs), and nucleotide binding domains (NBDs, or ATP-binding cassettes, ABSs). The arrangement of these domains, together with available membrane topology models of the family members, are presented. Based on their sequence similarity scores, the members of the human ABC protein family can be grouped into eight subfamilies. At present the MDR/TAP, the ALD, the MRP/CFTR, the ***ABCl*** , the White, the RNAseL inhibitor, the ANSA, and the GCN20 subfamilies are identified. Mutations of many human ABC proteins are known to be causative in inherited diseases, and a short description of the molecular pathology of these ABC gene-related genetic diseases is also provided. (C) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 40 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-094014 [08] WPIDS
TITLE: Form-inferring device for improving the performance of an object-oriented parallel language ***ABCL***
NoAbstract.
DERWENT CLASS: T01
INVENTOR(S): KIM, H; KIM, J; NAM, Y; OH, J; PARK, M; KIM, H G; KIM, J S; NAM, Y S; OH, J B; PARK, M S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KOEL-N) KOREA ELECTRONICS & TELECOM RES; (KOTE-N) KOREA TELECOM
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
KR 97049506	A	19970729	(199908)*		
KR 162762	B1	19990115	(200036)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
KR 97049506	A	KR 1995-47053	19951206
KR 162762	B1	KR 1995-47053	19951206

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: KR 1995-47053 19951206
**** DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:522278 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: XH968
TITLE: Local structure determination of Mn2+ in the ***ABCl*** (3):Mn2+ chloroperovskites by EXAFS and optical spectroscopy (vol 56, pg 995, 1995)
AUTHOR: deLucas M C M (Reprint); Rodriguez F; Prieto C; Verdaguer M; Gudel H U
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY OF SOLIDS, (JUL 1997) Vol. 58, No. 7, pp. 1177-1177. Publisher: PERGAMON-ELSEVIER SCIENCE LTD, THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD, ENGLAND OX5 1GB. ISSN: 0022-3697.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Errata; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: PHYS
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 1

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:647975 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: XT280
TITLE: An effective garbage collection strategy for parallel programming languages on large scale distributed-memory machines
AUTHOR: Taura K (Reprint); Yonezawa A
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV TOKYO, FAC SCI, DEPT INFORMAT SCI, BUNKYO KU, 7-3-1 HONGO, TOKYO 113, JAPAN (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: ACM SIGPLAN NOTICES, (JUL 1997) Vol. 32, No. 7, pp. 264-275. Publisher: ASSOC COMPUTING MACHINERY, 1515 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10036. ISSN: 0362-1340.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: ENGI
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 35
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB This paper describes the design and implementation of a garbage collection scheme on large-scale distributed-memory computers and reports various experimental results. The collector is based on the conservative GC library by Boehm & Weiser. Each processor traces local pointers using the GC library while traversing remote pointers by exchanging ''mark messages'' between processors. It exhibits a promising performance-in the most space-intensive settings we tested, the total collection overhead ranges from 5% up to 15% of the application running time (excluding idle time). We not only examine basic performance figures such as the total overhead or latency of a global collection, but also demonstrate how local collection scheduling strategies affect application performance. In our collector, a local collection is scheduled either independently or synchronously. Experimental results show that the benefit of independent local collections has been overstated in the literature. Independent local collections slowed down application performance to 40%, by increasing the average communication latency. Synchronized local collections exhibit much more robust performance characteristics than independent local collections and the overhead for global synchronization is not significant. Furthermore, we show that an adaptive collection scheduler can select the appropriate local collection strategy based on the application's behavior. The collector has been used in a concurrent object-oriented language ***ABCL*** /f and the performance is measured on a large-scale parallel computer (256 processors) using four non-trivial applications written in ***ABCL*** /f.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:309518 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799617321
TITLE: The nuclear ABC1 gene is essential for the correct conformation and functioning of the cytochrome bc-1 complex and the neighbouring complexes II and IV in the mitochondrial respiratory chain.
AUTHOR(S): Brasseur, Gael; Tron, Pascale; Dujardin, Genevieve; Slonimski, Piotr P.; Brivet-Chevillotte, Paule [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bioenergetique Ingenierie Proteines, CNRS, 31 chemin Joseph Aiguier, F-13402 Marseille cedex 20, France
SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry, (1997) Vol. 246, No. 1, pp. 103-111. CODEN: EJBCAI. ISSN: 0014-2956.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Jul 1997 Last Updated on STN: 26 Jul 1997

AB The nuclear ABC1 gene was isolated as a multicopy suppressor of a cytochrome b mRNA translation defect. Its inactivation leads to a respiratory deficiency suggesting a block in the bc, segment of the respiratory chain (Bousquet, I., Dujardin, G. and Slonimski, P. P. (1991) EMBO J. 10, 2023-2031). In the present study, we established that deleting the ABC1 chromosomal gene from Saccharomyces cerevisiae does not prevent the assembly of the bc, complex (complex III) but markedly impairs the kinetics of its high-potential electron transfer pathway occurring on the positive, outer, side of the membrane, which results in reduced activity of the bc, complex. In addition, the activity of complex II and its cytochrome b-560 decrease drastically and complex IV activity is halved. It is also observed that the binding of the quinol to the bc, complex ubiquinol oxidation site is affected and that adding exogenous quinones partially compensates for the respiratory deficiency in vitro, although the quinone content of mutant and wild-type mitochondria are

similar. Lastly, complexes II, III and IV are found to be thermosensitive and the bc, complex exhibits greater sensitivity than the wild-type strain to center N and P inhibitors, suggesting that the three multisubunit complexes have undergone structural modifications. The data suggest that the ABC1 gene product acts as a chaperone-like protein essential for the proper conformation and efficient functioning of the bc, complex and the effects of the ***Abc1*** protein on the complexes II and IV might result from interactions with the modified bc, complex.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:786887 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: YB921
TITLE: A concurrent, distributed architecture for diagnostic reasoning
AUTHOR: Cerri S A (Reprint); Loia V
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV MILAN, DIPARTIMENTO SCI INFORMAZ, VIA COMELICO 39, I-20135 MILAN, ITALY (Reprint); UNIV SALERNO, DIPARTIMENTO INFORMAT & APPLICAZ, I-84081 BARONISSI, SA, ITALY
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: ITALY
SOURCE: USER MODELING AND USER-ADAPTED INTERACTION, (OCT 1997) Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 69-105.
Publisher: KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBL, SPUIBOULEVARD 50, PO BOX 17, 3300 AA DORDRECHT, NETHERLANDS.
ISSN: 0924-1868.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: ENGI
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 73
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB This paper demonstrates the feasibility of modeling concurrent diagnostic reasoning (CDR) by means of the computational model of actors.
Actors have a value added on top of objects, because they include the properties of abstraction, modularity and reuse of objects but allow really concurrent and distributed architectures, in the sense that memory (the environment) is assumed not to be shared among actors. Whether concurrency really implies efficiency is still debated. We are more concerned here with the actor-based design of the diagnostic reasoning model. As a testimony of the feasibility of our proposal, a concrete, actor-based diagnostic program is presented as a module for an intelligent Tutoring System in the domain of school algebra. CDR is obtained from the coordinated behaviour of actors which possess limited local knowledge and accomplish the global goal of diagnostic reasoning by interacting with each other. We examine how the 'traditional' approaches to student modeling, such as overlay and bug models, can be re-visited in a distributed perspective of computational actors and hew the latter view outperforms the previous ones.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:332712 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699055068
TITLE: Cloning by functional complementation, and inactivation, of the Schizosaccharomyces pombe homologue of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae gene ABC1.
AUTHOR(S): Bonnefoy, Nathalie; Kermorgant, Michele; Brivet-Chevillotte, Paule; Dujardin, Genevieve [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre de Genetique Moleculaire, Laboratoire Propre du C.N.R.S., Associe Univ. Pierre et Marie Curie, 91198 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex, France
SOURCE: Molecular and General Genetics, (1996) Vol. 251, No. 2, pp. 204-210.
CODEN: MGGEAE. ISSN: 0026-8925.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Jul 1996
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jul 1996
AB The Saccharomyces cerevisiae gene ABC1 is required for the correct functioning of the bc, complex of the mitochondrial respiratory chain. By functional complementation of a S. cerevisiae ***abc1*** - mutant, we have cloned a Schizosaccharomyces pombe cDNA, whose predicted product is 50% identical to the ***Abc1*** protein. Significant homology is also observed with bacterial, nematode, and even human amino acid sequences of unknown function, suggesting that the Abc1 protein is conserved through evolution. The cloned cDNA corresponds to a single S. pombe gene abc1Sp, located on chromosome II, expression of which is not regulated by the carbon source. Inactivation of the abc1Sp gene by homologous gene replacement causes a respiratory deficiency which is efficiently rescued by the expression of the S. cerevisiae ABC1 gene. The inactivated strain shows a drastic decrease in the bc-1 complex activity, a decrease in

cytochrome aa3 and a slow growth phenotype. To our knowledge, this is the first example of the inactivation of a respiratory gene in S. pombe. Our results highlight the fact that S. pombe growth is highly dependent upon respiration, and that S. pombe could represent a valuable model for studying nucleo-mitochondrial interactions in higher eukaryotes.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:408290 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: BH79L
TITLE: A debugging scheme for fine-grain threads on massively parallel processors with a small amount of log information - Replay and race detection
AUTHOR: Kamada T (Reprint); Yonezawa A
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV TOKYO, DEPT INFORMAT SCI, TOKYO 113, JAPAN (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: LECTURE NOTES IN COMPUTER SCIENCE, (MAY 1996) Vol. 1068, pp. 108-127.
Publisher: SPRINGER-VERLAG BERLIN, HEIDELBERGER PLATZ 3, W-1000 BERLIN 33, GERMANY.
ISSN: 0302-9743.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 15
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Concurrent programs often exhibit nondeterministic behavior because execution order of concurrent events may involve some arbitrariness. Such indeterminacy makes it difficult to find the sources of program errors. We propose a debugging scheme for fine-grain parallel programs on massively parallel processors, It facilitates (1) replay of a specific execution with a small amount of log information, provided that the intra-node scheduling policy employed is deterministic and known, and (2) by using scalar timestamps, it also detects ''race'' conditions where message arrival order causes indeterminacy. We evaluate its performance through a prototype debugging system for a concurrent object-oriented language ***ABCL*** /f on a multicomputer AP1000+ with 32-1024 nodes.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:145179 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: TV112
TITLE: OBSERVATIONS OF COLLISIONS OF SALTATING GRAINS WITH A GRANULAR BED FROM HIGH-SPEED CINE-FILM
AUTHOR: RICE M A (Reprint); WILLETTS B B; MCEWAN I K
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV ABERDEEN, DEPT ENGN, ABERDEEN AB9 2UE, SCOTLAND (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: SCOTLAND
SOURCE: SEDIMENTOLOGY, (FEB 1996) Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 21-31.
ISSN: 0037-0746.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: PHYS
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 22
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB High-speed photography was used to record saltating sand grains colliding with a horizontal, noncohesive bed of similarly sized grains. Impacting grain/bed interaction is discussed in general. The process, as observed from the films, is then described in terms of the apparent bed contact length (***ABCL***) and various parameters of the impacting grains and any ejected grains. Examples are given of typical behaviour of bed grains in response to impacting grains of different sizes. Saltating grains that are large in comparison to the bed grains they encounter at collision can churn up the surface layers of soils and sediments, so that previously buried grains become available for entrainment. This process is discussed in relation to the potential release of dust particles into the airflow.

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:411413 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: RC141
TITLE: LOCAL-STRUCTURE DETERMINATION OF MN2+ IN THE ***ABCL*** (3)MN2+ CHLOROPEROVSKITES BY EXAFS AND OPTICAL SPECTROSCOPY
AUTHOR: DELUCAS M C M; RODRIGUEZ F (Reprint); PRIETO C; VERDAGUER M; GUDEL H U
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV CANTABRIA, FAC CIENCIAS, DCTTYM, E-39005 SANTANDER, SPAIN (Reprint); UNIV CANTABRIA, FAC CIENCIAS, DCTTYM, E-39005 SANTANDER, SPAIN; FAC CIENCIAS CIV MADRID, CSIC, INST CIENCIA MAT, E-28049 MADRID, SPAIN; UNIV PARIS 06, CHIM MET TRANSIT LAB, F-75252 PARIS 05, FRANCE; UNIV PARIS 11, LURE, F-91405 ORSAY, FRANCE; UNIV BERN, INST ANORGAN CHEM, CH-3000 BERN 9, SWITZERLAND
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: SPAIN; FRANCE; SWITZERLAND

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY OF SOLIDS, (JUL 1995) Vol. 56, No. 7, pp. 995-1001.
ISSN: 0022-3697.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: PHYS
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 33
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB This work reports the local structure around the manganese in the ***ABCl*** (3):Mn2+ (A = K, Rb, Ca and B = Mg, Ca, Cd, Sr) chloroperovskite series. EXAFS and XANES experiments carried out in KMgCl3:Mn2+ and RbCaCl3:Mn2+ indicate that the Mn-Cl distances of the MnCl64- complex are 2.51 and 2.53 Angstrom, respectively. These values are very similar to those found in the pure NH4MnCl3 perovskite, R = 2.525 Angstrom, and show that the variations of R along the series do not follow that of the host lattice. The correlation between these measurements and the optical excitation spectra allows us to estimate Mn-Cl bond distances for the whole series with accuracies of about 0.002 Angstrom. The present results are compared with previous structural data reported for the ABF(3):Mn2+ isomorphous fluorides.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:493714 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: UT944
TITLE: OPTICAL-PROPERTIES AND LOCAL-STRUCTURE OF MNCL64- IN ***ABCL*** (3)MN2+
AUTHOR: DELUCAS M C M; RODRIGUEZ F (Reprint); PRIETO C; VERDAGUER M; MORENO M; GUDEL H U
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV CANTABRIA, FAC CIENCIAS, DCTTYM, E-39005 SANTANDER, SPAIN (Reprint); UNIV CANTABRIA, FAC CIENCIAS, DCTTYM, E-39005 SANTANDER, SPAIN; CSIC, FAC CIENCIAS, INST CIENCIA MAT, E-28049 MADRID, SPAIN; UNIV PARIS 06, LAB CHIM METAUX TRANSIT, F-75252 PARIS 05, FRANCE; UNIV PARIS 11, LURE, F-91405 ORSAY, FRANCE; UNIV BERN, INST ANORGAN CHEM, CH-3000 BERN 9, SWITZERLAND
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: SPAIN; FRANCE; SWITZERLAND
SOURCE: RADIATION EFFECTS AND DEFECTS IN SOLIDS, (1995) Vol. 135, No. 1-4, pp. 593-598.
ISSN: 1042-0150.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: PHYS
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 14
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The optical properties of ***ABCl*** (3):Mn2+ crystals are investigated in the 300-10 K temperature range. The variation of the peak energy and the Stokes shift along the series are explained in terms of slight differences in the Mn-CI distance. The local structure around the Mn is determined by correlating optical spectroscopy and EXAFS techniques.
Interestingly, the thermal shift of the (6)A(1g) --> T-4(1g) excitation band is much smaller than that experienced by the corresponding emission band. This behaviour is explained by the phonon assisted mechanism involve in these transitions. The influence of the structural phase transition of the CsCaCl3:Mn2+ at T-C = 95 K upon the thermal band shift is also analysed.

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:745876 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: TA748
TITLE: COMPILING AWAY THE META-LEVEL IN OBJECT-ORIENTED CONCURRENT REFLECTIVE LANGUAGES USING PARTIAL EVALUATION
AUTHOR: MASUHARA H (Reprint); MATSUOKA S; ASAI K; YONEZAWA A
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV TOKYO, DEPT INFORMAT SCI, BUNKYO KU, 7-3-1 HONGO, TOKYO 113, JAPAN (Reprint); UNIV TOKYO, DEPT INFORMAT ENGN, BUNKYO KU, TOKYO 113, JAPAN
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: SIGPLAN NOTICES, (OCT 1995) Vol. 30, No. 10, pp. 300-315.
ISSN: 0362-1340.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: ENGI
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 25
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Meta-level programmability is beneficial for parallel/distributed object-oriented computing to improve performance, etc. The major problem, however, is interpretation overhead due to meta-circular interpretation.
To solve this problem, we propose a compilation framework for object-oriented concurrent reflective languages using partial evaluation.
Since traditional partial evaluators do not allow us to directly deal with meta-circular interpreters written with concurrent objects, we devised techniques such as pre-/post-processing, a new proposed pre-action, extension to partial evaluation in order to handle side-effects, etc.
Benchmarks of a prototype compiler for our language ***ABCL*** /R3

indicate that (1) the meta-level interpretation is essentially 'compiled away,' and (2) meta-level optimizations in a parallel application, running on a Fujitsu MPP AP1000, exhibits only 10-30% overhead compared to the hand-crafted source-level optimization in a non-reflective language.

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:366851 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: LF548
TITLE: AN EFFICIENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEME OF CONCURRENT OBJECT-ORIENTED LANGUAGES ON STOCK MULTICOMPUTERS
AUTHOR: TAURA K (Reprint); MATSUOKA S; YONEZAWA A
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV TOKYO, DEPT INFORMAT SCI, TOKYO 113, JAPAN
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: SIGPLAN NOTICES, (JUL 1993) Vol. 28, No. 7, pp. 218-228.
ISSN: 0362-1340.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 16
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Several novel techniques for efficient implementation of concurrent object-oriented languages on general purpose, stock multicomputers are presented. These techniques have been developed in implementing our concurrent object-oriented language ***ABCL*** on a Fujitsu Laboratory's experimental multicomputer AP1000 consisting of 512 SPARC chips. The proposed intra-node scheduling mechanism reduces the cost of local message passing. The cost of intra-node asynchronous message passing is about 20 SPARC instructions in the best case, including locality checking, dynamic method lookup, and scheduling. The minimum latency of asynchronous internode message passing is about 9mus, or about 120 instructions, employing the self-dispatching mechanism independently proposed by Eicken et al. A large scale benchmark which involves 9,000,000 message passings shows 440 times speedup on the 512 nodes system compared to the sequential version of the same algorithm. We rely on simple hardware support for message passing and use no specialized architectural supports for object-oriented computing. Thus, we are able to enjoy the benefits of future progress in standard processor technology. Our result shows that concurrent object-oriented languages can be implemented efficiently on conventional multicomputers.

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:652427 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: MD098
TITLE: HIGHLY EFFICIENT AND ENCAPSULATED REUSE OF SYNCHRONIZATION CODE IN CONCURRENT OBJECT-ORIENTED LANGUAGES
AUTHOR: MATSUOKA S (Reprint); TAURA K; YONEZAWA A
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV TOKYO, DEPT INFORMAT SCI, TOKYO 113, JAPAN
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: SIGPLAN NOTICES, (OCT 1993) Vol. 28, No. 10, pp. 109-126.
ISSN: 0362-1340.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 33
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Re-use of synchronization code in concurrent OO-languages has been considered difficult due to inheritance anomaly, which we minimize with our new proposal. Designed with high practicality in mind, we propose language primitives (plus their implementation) with the following characteristics: (1) it allows multiple synchronization schemes-the language schemes for programming synchronization-to coexist and be integrated, (2) re-use of synchronization code is done similarly to sequential OO-languages for user familiarity, (3) it offers high degree of encapsulation-even synchronization schemes could be encapsulated in super-classes iii many cases, and (4) it can be efficiently implemented on conventional MPPs. We demonstrate the effectiveness of our proposal with solutions to the example inheritance anomaly cases from [16]. We also give an overview of the implementation architecture, along with preliminary benchmarks. The proposed language primitives are being incorporated into our ***ABCL*** /on AP1000 running on Fujitsu's 512-node MPP, AP1000.

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 40 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-417019 [51] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-184963
TITLE: Self-reinforced polymer alloy and prodn. by forming microfibres in matrix - by reaction of activated lactam and use for moulding, fibre, film, adhesive, etc..
DERWENT CLASS: A18 A28 F01 G02 G03
INVENTOR(S): HOPPERDIETZEL, S; KLEIN, H; MUELHAUPT, R; ROESCH, J; WEINBERG, E
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REHA) REHAU & CO AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 16
PATENT INFORMATION:

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     PATENT NO       KIND DATE     WEEK
LA   PG
     ---------------------------------------
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     EP 518062       A1 19921216 (199251)* GE
9
        R: AT BE CH ES FR GB IT LI NL SE
     DE 4119146      A  19921217 (199252)
7
     NO 9201964      A  19921214 (199306)
     CA 2070761      A  19921212 (199309)
     FI 9202700      A  19921212 (199310)
     JP 05178987     A  19930720 (199333)
     US 5312875      A  19940517 (199419)
7
     US 5369171      A  19941129 (199502)
7
     EP 518062       B1 19941228 (199505)  GE
11
        R: AT BE CH ES FR GB IT LI NL SE
     ES 2068635      T3 19950416 (199522)
     NO 180237       B  19961202 (199703)
     DE 4119146      C2 20010111 (200103)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

     PATENT NO      KIND
APPLICATION         DATE
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     EP 518062       A1                  EP
1992-107923       19920512
     DE 4119146      A                   DE
1991-4119146      19910611
     NO 9201964      A                   NO
1992-1964         19920519
     CA 2070761      A                   CA
1992-2070761      19920609
     FI 9202700      A                   FI
1992-2700         19920610
     JP 05178987     A                   JP
1992-142318       19920603
     US 5312875      A  Div ex           US
1992-895368       19920610
                                         US
1993-109711       19930820
     US 5369171      A                   US
1992-895368       19920610
     EP 518062       B1                  EP
1992-107923       19920512
     ES 2068635      T3                  EP
1992-107923       19920512
     NO 180237       B                   NO
1992-1964         19920519
     DE 4119146      C2                  DE
1991-4119146      19910611

FILING DETAILS:

     PATENT NO       KIND
PATENT NO
     ---------------------------------------
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     ES 2068635      T3 Based on         EP
518062
     NO 180237       B  Previous Publ.   NO
9201964

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1991-4119146
19910611
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AN 1992-417019 [51] WPIDS
AB EP 518062 A UPAB: 19931006

Polymer alloys (I) and their prodn. are claimed. The components of (I) are

(A) thermoplastic polymer(s) and (B) cpd(s). with the given structure,

reacted to linear, branched or crosslinked, high or low mol. polymers: (I)

where X = NH2, NHR3, OH or an N-substd. lactam activated with an

electronegative substit. Y, of the type gp. (i); Y = CO, SO2 or R5P=O; R1,

R2 and R4 = di- or polyvalent aliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic segments

or segments contg. heteroatoms; R2 and R4 pref. = a divalent aliphatic gp.

(CH2)o with o = 2-14; R3 and R5 = (cyclo)aliphatic and aromatic gps.; n, m = 2-4, pref. m = n = 1.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are claimed for use as self-reinforcing plastics,

moulding compsns., micro-composites, injection moulding compsns., tubes,

rods, profiles, fibres, coatings, sheets, films, adhesives and extrudates.

In-situ formation of high-modulus microfibres from (B) in (A) gives very

effective reinforcement. Thus, if A = polyamide 6 (PA6) and B =

N-(p-aminobenzoyl) -caprolactam (***ABCL***), aromatic/aliphatic

polyamide copolymer microfibres dispersed in PA6 are formed and addn. of

only 5% ***ABCL*** almost doubles the E-modulus of PA6, whilst the

surface of the mouldings is smooth, since the fibres are very fine.

0/0

ABEQ US 5312875 A UPAB: 19940627

The prodn. of a polymer mixt. including microphases of melt-polymerised

material in a thermoplastic polymer, comprises (a) melting a component A

to provide a melt, A being composed of thermoplastic polymer(s) which is

one of (i) olefin homopolymers, olefin copolymers, styrene homopolymers,

and styrene copolymers or is (ii) a polar, heteroatom-contg. thermoplastic

polymer from polyamides and polyamidimides, and (b) adding 0.2-90 wt.% of

a component (B) to the melt of A to produce melt-polymerisation reaction

prods., B being composed of cpd(s). of formula (I), the polymerisation

reaction prods. being (un)branched or crosslinked, high or low MW polymers

constituting microphases.

X is NH2, NHR3 or OH, Y is CO, SO2 or R5P=O, R1 is a (n+m) valent

aromatic radical or an aliphatic radical of general formula CxH(2x+2-m-n)

or a cycloaliphatic radical of general formula CxH(2x-m-n), x is 1-15, R2

is a bivalent radical of formula (CH2)z, z is 1-15, R3 and R5 are

monovalent aromatic radicals or monovalent aliphatic radicals of general

formula CpH(2p+1) or monovalent cycloaliphatic radicals of formula

CpH(2p-1), p is 1-20 and R1, R2, R3 and R5 opt. contg. heteroatoms in place of the stated formulae and being opt. unsatd., n is 5 or more and m is 1 or more.

USE - Reinforced compsns. and articles.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5369171 A UPAB: 19950117

Polymer compsn. comprises a dispersion of melt polymer microphases (0.2-90 wt.%) in one or more thermoplastic (co)polymer(s). The latter component comprises one or more olefin homo- or copolymers, styrene homo- or copolymers, polyamides and/or polyamidimides. The microphase comprises melt polymerisation prods. of lactams of formula (I), where X is NH2, NHR'', OH or another N-substd. lactam ring; Y is CO, SO2 or P(Q)=O; R is a 2-14C aliphatic or cycloaliphatic gp. or an aromatic ring; R' is linear 2-14C alkylene; Q and R'' each denote a 2-19C aliphatic or cycloaliphatic gp. or an aromatic ring; m is 2 or more; and n is 1-4; such that each hydrocarbon entity may be unsatd. and/or substd. with a heteroatom in the chain; and the lactam melt prod. may be a linear, branched or cross-linked polymer of high or low molecular mass.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The prods. are raw materials for moulded or extruded prods., adhesives, coatings, fibres, films and thin sheets. The prods. have improved mechanical properties, e.g. rigidity.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ EP 518062 B UPAB: 19950207

Polymer blends characterised by the fact that, in component A consisting of one or more thermoplastic polymers, component B consisting of one or more compounds with the structure Xn-R1-(Y-N-R2-CO)m is converted to linear, branched or cross-linked, high-molecular or low-molecular polymers, where X = NH2, NHR3 or OH, Y = CO, SO2 or R5P = O, R1 is a divalent or multivalent aliphatic, aromatic, heterocyclic or heteroatomic radical, R2 is a divalent aliphatic radical (CH2)o, where 1 less than o less than 15, R3 and R5 are aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic radicals and n, m are whole numbers described by the relationship 1 is less than or equal to m,n is less than or equal to 5, preferably with m = n = 1.

Dwg.0/0

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:619933 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:219933

TITLE: Efficacies of amphotericin B lipid complex (ABLC) and conventional amphotericin B against murine coccidioidomycosis

AUTHOR(S): Clemons, Karl V.; Stevens, David A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Santa Clara Valley Med. Cent., San Jose, CA, 95128, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (1992), 30(3), 353-63

CODEN: JACHDX; ISSN: 0305-7453

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The comparative activities of two prepns. of amphotericin B against Coccidioides immitis were investigated. These prepns. were a deoxychloate suspension (conventional amphotericin B) and a lipid-base formulation, amphotericin B lipid complex (ABLC). In-vitro susceptibility testing demonstrated that the MICs of ABLC were .ltoreq. 0.25 mg/L and of conventional amphotericin B were 0.5 mg/L for C. immitis. However, conventional amphotericin B was at least four-fold more fungicidal, with a min. fungicidal concn. of 4.0 vs. > 16 mg/L for ABLC. The therapeutic efficacies were tested in murine models of acute systemic coccidioidomycosis. Female CD-1 mice were infected i.v. with C. immitis arthroconidia to establish high (> 50%) or low (< 50%) mortality models.

In the low mortality study all treated mice survived and all therapy regimens reduced infection in all organs. All mice given ABLC 6.6 or 13.2 mg/kg/dose and 80% given 0.66 mg/kg/dose, as well as 90% given conventional amphotericin B 0.66 mg/kg/dose were free of infection; all controls remained infected. In two high mortality studies, all mice given ABLC 0.66-20 mg/kg/dose or conventional amphotericin B 0.22 or 0.66 mg/kg/dose died due to drug toxicity. Mice given ***ABCL*** or conventional amphotericin B had lower residual cfu counts of C. immitis in all organs than did controls. Sixty to 100% of mice given ABLC regimens .gtoreq. 6.6 mg/kg/dose were cured, whereas all controls and 50-60% of mice receiving the highest non-toxic conventional amphotericin B regimen (0.66 mg/kg/dose) remained infected. At equal non-toxic amphotericin B doses, conventional amphotericin amphotericin B was more effective than ABLC in reducing cfu in infected organs. Although conventional amphotericin B was about three-fold more active on a mg/kg basis, ABLC was .gtoreq. 10-fold less toxic, and could be given at higher, curative doses.

Thus, the therapeutic index of amphotericin B is improved when given as ABLC. ABLC should be further tested in other animal models and clin.

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:627597 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: JU121
TITLE: OBJECT-ORIENTED CONCURRENT REFLECTIVE LANGUAGES CAN BE IMPLEMENTED EFFICIENTLY
AUTHOR: MASUHARA H (Reprint); MATSUOKA S; WATANABE T; YONEZAWA A
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV TOKYO, DEPT INFORMAT SCI, BUNKYO KU, TOKYO 113, JAPAN
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: SIGPLAN NOTICES, (OCT 1992) Vol. 27, No. 10, pp. 127-144.
ISSN: 0362-1340.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 26
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Computational reflection is beneficial in concurrent computing in offering a linguistic mechanism for incorporating user-specific policies. New challenges are (1) how to implement them, and (2) how to do so efficiently. We present efficient implementation schemes for object-oriented concurrent reflective languages using our language ***ABCL*** /R2 as an example. The schemes include: efficient lazy creation of metaobjects/meta-groups, partial compilation of scripts (methods), dynamic progression, self-reification, and light-weight objects, all appropriately integrated so that the user-level semantics remain consistent with the meta-circular definition so that the full power of reflection is retained, while achieving practical efficiency. ***ABCL*** /R2 exhibits two orders of magnitude speed improvement over its predecessor, ***ABCL*** /R, and in fact compares favorably to the ***ABCL*** /1 compiler and also C + Sun LWP, neither supporting reflection.

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:343417 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: FR196
TITLE: AN ACTOR-BASED METALEVEL ARCHITECTURE FOR GROUP-WIDE REFLECTION
AUTHOR: WATANABE T (Reprint); YONEZAWA A
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV TOKYO, DEPT INFORMAT SCI, 7-3-1 HONGO, BUNKYO KU, TOKYO 113, JAPAN (Reprint); TOKYO INST TECHNOL, DEPT INFORMAT SCI, TOKYO 152, JAPAN
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: LECTURE NOTES IN COMPUTER SCIENCE, (1991) Vol. 489, pp. 405-425.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 10
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The notion of group-wide reflection is presented. Group-wide reflection, a dimension of computational reflection in concurrent systems, allows each computational agent (actor/object/process) to reason about and act upon not only the agent itself, but also a group of agents which may contain the agent itself. Global properties of the group can be dynamically controlled through group-wide reflection. We have developed a simple yet general model for group-wide reflection based on the Actor model[1]. An operational semantics of a group of object-level actors is represented by another group of actors (a group of metalevel actors), which is an implementation of a transition system of the object-level group. We prove that the metalevel group correctly represents the operational semantics of the group in terms of transitions of configurations. Furthermore, migration of an actor from node to node is described as an example of group-wide reflection.

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:534401 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: GF960
TITLE: HYBRID GROUP REFLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE FOR OBJECT-ORIENTED CONCURRENT REFLECTIVE PROGRAMMING
AUTHOR: MATSUOKA S (Reprint); WATANABE T; YONEZAWA A
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV TOKYO, DEPT INFORMAT SCI, 7-3-1 HONGO, BUNKYO KU, TOKYO 113, JAPAN (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: LECTURE NOTES IN COMPUTER SCIENCE, (1991) Vol. 512, pp. 237-250.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 24
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The benefits of computational reflection are the abilities to reason and alter the dynamic behavior of computation from within the language framework. This is more beneficial in concurrent/distributed computing, where the complexity of the system is much greater compared to sequential computing; we have demonstrated various benefits in our past research of Object-Oriented Concurrent Reflective (OOCR) architectures.

Unfortunately, attempts to formulate reflective features provided in practical reflective systems, such as resource management, have led to some difficulties in maintaining the linguistic lucidity necessary in computational reflection. The primary reason is that previous OOCR architectures lack the ingredients for groupwide object coordination. We present a new OOCR language with a hybrid group reflective architecture, ***ABCL*** /R2, whose key features are the notion of heterogeneous object groups and coordinated management of group shared resources. We describe and give examples of how such management can be effectively modeled and adaptively modified/controlled with the reflective features of ***ABCL*** /R2. We also identify that this architecture embodies two kinds of reflective towers, individual and group.

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 40 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-122779 JAPIO
TITLE: LUMINANCE AND/OR CONTRAST CONTROLLER
INVENTOR: SHIMODAIRA TAKASHI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FUJITSU GENERAL LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 02122779	A	19900510	Heisei	H04N005-59

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1988-276843 19881031
ORIGINAL: JP63276843 Showa
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-276843 19881031
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1990
AN 1990-122779 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To prevent the generation of the white crushing and blurring of a CRT picture by A/D-converting a detected mean anode current, calculating its digital data, and controlling the anode current by means of the luminance and contrast of the CRT projecting picture.
CONSTITUTION: An A/D converting circuit 5 A/D-converts and outputs the output of an automatic luminance/contrast control circuit ***ABCL*** 6 into the digital data, and the output is inputted to a microcomputer 1.
The microcomputer 1 calculates the previous digital data based on the present digital data to obtain the next digital data, outputs them instead of the previous digital data, the luminance and contrast of the picture projected from a CRT 4 are controlled, and as a result, the anode current of the CRT is controlled. In the restriction of the anode current, the anode current detected value of a high voltage generating circuit 7 is respectively transmitted to the loop of the ***ABCL*** circuit 6, the A/D converting circuit 5, the microcomputer, a D/A circuit, a video circuit and a high voltage generating circuit when the mean anode current of the CRT amounts to the vicinity of an upper limit set beforehand, and the upper limit of the mean anode current is regultaed so as to be approximately constant.

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 40 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-094972 JAPIO
TITLE: AUTOMATIC BRIGHTNESS AND/OR CONTRAST CONTROLLER
INVENTOR: TANAKA TOSHIAKI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FUJITSU GENERAL LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 02094972	A	19900405	Heisei	H04N005-59

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1988-246576 19880930
ORIGINAL: JP63246576 Showa
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-246576 19880930
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1990
AN 1990-094972 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To control an anode current almost constant by operating the output data of a microcomputer on the basis of data into which an output voltage for controlling the brightness and/or contrast of an ***ABCL*** detecting circuit are A/D-converted.
CONSTITUTION: The mean value of the anode current is detected in a high voltage generating circuit 7, its detection output is amplified by an ***ABCL*** (automatic brightness contrast limitation) detecting circuit 6, turned into second digital data by an A/D converting circuit 8 and inputted to a microcomputer 1. The microcomputer 1 operates first digital data for adjusting brightness and/or contrast outputted by the microcomputer and turns them into third digital data on the basis of the

second digital data, controls the brightness and/or contrast of a picture projected on a CRT 5 and controls the anode current of the CRT 5. Thus, the upper limit of the anode current is controlled almost constant.
COPYRIGHT: (C)1990,JPO&Japio

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 40 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-094971 JAPIO
TITLE: AUTOMATIC BRIGHTNESS AND/OR CONTRAST CONTROLLER
INVENTOR: TANAKA TOSHIAKI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FUJITSU GENERAL LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 02094971	A	19900405	Heisei	H04N005-59

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1988-246575 19880930
ORIGINAL: JP63246575 Showa
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-246575 19880930
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1990
AN 1990-094971 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To control an anode current almost constant by operating the output data of a microcomputer on the basis of binary data for controlling of the brightness and/or contrast of an ***ABCL*** detecting circuit.
CONSTITUTION: The mean value of the anode current is detected in a high voltage generating circuit 7 and its detection output is inputted to an ***ABCL*** (automatic brightness contrast limitation) detecting circuit 6. The ***ABCL*** detecting circuit 6 turns its input into binary digital data for adjusting brightness and for adjusting contrast and inputs them into a microcomputer 1. The microcomputer 1 operates the first digital data for adjusting brightness and/or contrast outputted by the microcomputer on the basis of the binary data, turns them into the second digital data, controls the brightness and/or contrast of a picture projected on a CRT 5 and controls the anode current of the CRT 5. Thus, the upper limit of the anode current is controlled almost constant.
COPYRIGHT: (C)1990,JPO&Japio

L2 ANSWER 32 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:479514 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: DW398
TITLE: A REFLECTIVE OBJECT ORIENTED CONCURRENT LANGUAGE ***ABCL*** /R
AUTHOR: YONEZAWA A (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV TOKYO, FAC SCI, DEPT INFORMAT SCI, 7-3-1 HONGO, BUNKYO KU, TOKYO 113, JAPAN (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: LECTURE NOTES IN COMPUTER SCIENCE, (1990) Vol. 441, pp. 254-256.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 2

L2 ANSWER 33 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:114397 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: T3931
TITLE: DESIGN OF A DISTRIBUTED IMPLEMENTATION OF ***ABCL*** /1
AUTHOR: BRIOT J P (Reprint); DERATULD J
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV PARIS 06, EQUIPE MIXTE LITP RANKXEROXFRANCE, F-75005 PARIS, FRANCE
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: FRANCE
SOURCE: SIGPLAN NOTICES, (1989) Vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 15-17.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 2

L2 ANSWER 34 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:524821 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: Q0909
TITLE: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF AN OPERATING SYSTEM KERNEL USING CONCURRENT OBJECT ORIENTED LANGUAGE ***ABCL*** /C+
AUTHOR: DOI N (Reprint); KODAMA Y; HIROSE K
CORPORATE SOURCE: KEIO UNIV, INST INFORMAT SCI, 4-1-1 HIYOSHI, KOHOKU KU, YOKOHAMA, KANAGAWA 223, JAPAN (Reprint); WASEDA UNIV, SCH SCI & ENGN, DEPT MATH, TOKYO 160, JAPAN
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: LECTURE NOTES IN COMPUTER SCIENCE, (1988) Vol. 322, pp. 250-266.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 12

L2 ANSWER 35 OF 40 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986-171123 JAPIO
TITLE: CHARGED PARTICLE BEAM EXPOSURE METHOD
INVENTOR: NAGATA TAKEO
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FUJITSU LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC

JP 61171123 A 19860801 Showa H01L021-30

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1985-12172 19850125
ORIGINAL: JP60012172 Showa
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-12172 19850125
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1986
AN 1986-171123 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To increase the throughput of beam exposure treatment and the quality of drawing, by improving division of unit figure for drawing by setting suitably the minimum scale reference and putting the information of all neighboring sections into practical use.
CONSTITUTION: The minimum scale reference of the set rectangular section is to be larger than the side LK as well as the side DE. The axes X and Y are set in parallel with the sides AL and AB, respectively. The rectangular section ***ABCL*** is formed by setting the segment AB in parallel with the Y axis, and then setting the segment LC in the same way.
The address of information of its shape and position is imparted to the right side region. Moreover, the rectangular section KDEF<SB>1</SB> is formed by setting the segment EF<SB>1</SB>, whose information is imparted to its right side region in the same way. The side DE is smaller than the minimum scale reference, so the segments LK and LC which are formed by dividing the side LC of the neighboring region ***ABCL*** at the point K are compared with the minimum scale reference. But the segment LK is also smaller than the minimum reference, so the section is not renewed.
Next, the rectangular section F<SB>1</SB>FJ<SB>1</SB>J is formed by setting a segment JJ<SB>1</SB> in parallel with the Y axis, and the renewal of section is checked by comparison with the reserved neighboring section KDEF<SB>1</SB> which has the side smaller than the minimum scale reference.
COPYRIGHT: (C)1986,JPO&Japio

L2 ANSWER 36 OF 40 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86:617189 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: E6382
TITLE: OBJECT-ORIENTED CONCURRENT PROGRAMMING IN ***ABCL*** /1
AUTHOR: YONEZAWA A (Reprint); BRIOT J P; SHIBAYAMA E
CORPORATE SOURCE: TOKYO INST TECHNOL, DEPT INFORMAT SCI, MEGURO KU, TOKYO 152, JAPAN
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: SIGPLAN NOTICES, (1986) Vol. 21, No. 11, pp. 258-268.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 24

L2 ANSWER 37 OF 40 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984-012308 JAPIO
TITLE: METHOD FOR COMPUTING AREA OF DISPLAYED FIGURE
INVENTOR: YOKOTA MITSUO; KOBAYASHI KENZO; KAWANABE NOBUYUKI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FUJITSU LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO KIND DATE ERA MAIN IPC

JP 59012308 A 19840123 Showa G01B021-28

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1982-121634 19820713
ORIGINAL: JP57121634 Showa
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-121634 19820713
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1984
AN 1984-012308 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To make it possible to obtain an area at an instant tracing is finished and to make memory capacity the minimum, by computing the increments or decrements of the area at every instant in parallel with the tracing of the figure, and accumulating said increments or decrements.
CONSTITUTION: From a point A on a figure whose area is to be obtained, tracing is performed clockwise in the sequence of ABC. During the tracing, vertical segments to an X axis are computed and accumulated (the increment of X during this period is positive). The area, when the ABC is traced, becomes ***ABCl*** . Then the vertical segments to the reference line during the tracing period for CDE are computed and accumulated. The increment during this period is negative. Therefore the figure CDEl is negative. The area, when the tracing is performed to a point E, is ABCDE.
The same procedure is performed for EFGA. When the tracing of ABCDEFGA is finally finished, the desired area is obtained.
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L2 ANSWER 38 OF 40 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975-C6295W [10] WPIDS
TITLE: Pulse synchronisation circuit assembly - for digital register using time coded multiplexing uses input clock extractor.
DERWENT CLASS: W01 W02
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PLES) PLESSEY HANDEL INVESTMENT AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
FR 2230129	A	19750117	(197510)*		
GB 1421966	A	19760121	(197604)		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1973-23767 19730518
AN 1975-C6295W [10] WPIDS
AB FR 2230129 A UPAB: 19930831
The multiplexed input signal is applied to a bipolar-binary converter BBC
and the converted signal is applied to the synchronisation circuit,
represented inside the chain-dotted block of the figure. The converted
signal is applied to an input clock extractor ICE followed by a forbidden
zone pulse generator FAPG, an overlap detection logic circuit, and an A
and B signals commutation logic circuit ***ABCL*** . The pulse signal
A and B are provided by an external clock pulse generator ECPG. The pulse
synchronisation available at circuit ***ABCL*** is used by various
devices such as the series-parallel converter SPC functioning as register.

L2 ANSWER 39 OF 40 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-198881 JAPIO
TITLE: IMAGE QUALITY ENHANCEMENT CIRCUIT
INVENTOR: SUZUKI TAKASHI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TOSHIBA CORP
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2003198881	A	20030711	Heisei	H04N005-208

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 2001-401613 20011228
ORIGINAL: JP2001401613 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-401613 20011228
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2003
AN 2003-198881 JAPIO
AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an image quality enhancement circuit
capable of bringing effect of sufficient vertical contour correction even
on a signal with a large APL (Average Picture Level) by adding a
comparatively simple circuit.
SOLUTION: The image quality enhancement circuit includes: a vertical
contour correction circuit 22 for correcting a contour of a received video
signal; a gain and loopback point control circuit 23 for controlling a
gain of a contour correction signal and a loopback point in response to a
control signal; an ***ABCL*** (Automatic Brightness Contrast Limiter)
circuit 25 for limiting a cathode current as to a video signal whose APL
level is a prescribed value or over on the basis of a detected value (
ABCL control voltage) of a cathode current of a CRT; and a control
means 26 for generating the control signal on the basis of the detected
value of the ***ABCL*** circuit 25 to control the gain and loopback
point control circuit 23. The setting of vertical contour correction is
switched depending on when the APL is high or low on the basis of the
detected value of an ***ABCL*** voltage so as to enhance the reduction
in the effect of vertical contour correction at input of the high APL
signal.

L2 ANSWER 40 OF 40 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-261735 JAPIO
TITLE: VIDEO PROCESSOR
INVENTOR: SUZUKI TAKASHI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TOSHIBA CORP
TOSHIBA AVE CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2000261735	A	20000922	Heisei	H04N005-57

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1999-63558 19990310
ORIGINAL: JP11063558 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-63558 19990310
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2000
AN 2000-261735 JAPIO
AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent a defect such as fluctuation in image on
the occurrence of a sudden change in an APL of a video signal in an

ABCL circuit and a defect in the case of detecting a blank area by a black level expansion circuit in a television receiver incorporating an MPEG decoder.

SOLUTION: An MPEG decoder is provided with a lock 160 that detects an APL of a video signal and with a block 170 that detects an upper lower black level of a movie software, each detection result is converted into a DC level or the like and an ***ABCL*** circuit 75 and a black are detection circuit 77 are controlled according to each detection result to apply rough contrast control for the ***ABCL*** circuit 75 at a DC level in response to the APL level so as to eliminate fluctuation in the screen on the occurrence of a rapid change in the APL. The area of the black parts of an upper part and a lower part of the screen of the movie software or the like is detected and charges in a black peak hold circuit 79 of the black area detection circuit 77 are extracted in response to the detection signal to eliminate a black level floating due to earlier occurrence of black level saturation.